The Standard

OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS.

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Thursday 29th July BUENOS-AYRES. N.o 164

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 103—105

Interest for the current month

Is account Current, sundry
For balances in our favor in account current 12 p.$.
For balances in favor of customers 9 p.$

In account current, paper money
For balances in our favor 10 p.$
For balances in favor of customers 6 $.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or our pay, at conventional rates.
Buen. Ayres July 1st 1865.
P. P. Maua & Co.
William Leslie.

STEAM-LINE

BETWEEN

FREIGHT & PASSENGERS

THE NATIONAL STEAMER

CAAGUAZU

CAPTAIN—ALEX. HENDERSON.

Leaves Buenos Ayres every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and the Colonia, every Monday & Thursday at the same hour.

FARES

Passengers 4 pat. | Freight 2 pat.
Gold 1[4 p.$ | Silver 1[2 p.

NOTE—Parcels at conventional prices, and received until 10 o'clock on the morning of starting.

For further particulars, apply at the Agency of Luis Cerro, Calle Rivadavia No. 41.

QUICK DESPATCH.

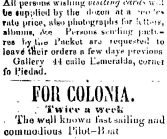
TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in the Defensa, No 23, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

FRIANDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Rower, calle San Martin, opposite the Banco Ingles, begs to inform his friends and the public that the photographic likenesses on letter paper and cards, expressly adapted for transmission to friends

American Improvements!!!



Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *tinclue pictures at a time*. All persons wishing *twenty cards* will be supplied by the dozen at a reduced rate price, also photographs for albums, &c. Persons sending parcels by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner of Piedad.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week.

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot Boat

"PERLOZ"

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday y Saturday at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 8 Calle Piedad.

Wilson Rowe

FOR ROSARIO.

AND INTERMEDIATE RIVER PORTS

THE FINE FAST, IRON STEAMER

ESPIGADOR

Capt. James Thompson

Reduced Rates

Leaves for the above ports every Saturday last 10 o'clock in the morning and returns every Thursday, leaving Rosario every Wednesday.

FARES.

	Cuzco	Down
For Rosario.....	$ 10	$ 5
S.n Nicolas, Obligado, Las Bovinas & S.n Pedro	8	4
Zarate.....	100	50
San Fernando.....	30	20

Freight—For Rosario 6 patacones, for San Nicolas & Ports, 4 do, of 40 cubic feet, or 40 arrobas weight.

Specie silver 1[2 p.$—Gold 1[4 p.$

Henry Dowse

Steamboat Agency Office,

Calle Cuyo No. 1.

FOR SALTO

Calling at the intermediate ports of Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Conce,.on, Concordia and Paisandu,—

The new fast-sailing Orient. steamer,

Villa del Salto,

Captain P. Flores.

This splendid steamer, built expressly for the navigation of the river Uruguay, offers unusual accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.

[illegible]

	Cabin	Deck
Nueva Palmira	$ 12	$ 6
Fray Bentos	10	5
Concepcion	12	6
Paisandu	16	8
Concordia		
Salto	20	10

Children from the age of two [illegible] years pay half.

Parcels at conventional prices.

Specie gold 1[4 per cent. silver letter de.

For further particulars apply to the Agents—

Henry Dowse.

Steamboat Agency Office,

Calle Cuyo.

Sheep for Banda Oriental.

The Corrales and Cattle Stand,

CHARRADOR.

This well Known stand is now ready to treat port sheep over [illegible] province or elsewhere to the Banda Oriental.

The corrales and Cattle stand board, for the accommodation [illegible] steamer leaves at 8 o'clock [illegible] at every morning.

Rates

To Sheep [illegible]	2 p.$ for hundred
Cattle [illegible]	2 do
Horses [illegible]	4 do
Gray Horses [illegible]	6 do
Arroba [illegible]	12 cts
Passengers [illegible]	7

For further particulars apply to

Henry Dowse

N. B. [illegible] Buenos Ayres

NOW LOADING

BY

DUNCE & SIMS.

SHIP BROKERS.

For Antwerp,

The fine American ship

Mystic

400 tons, A. A. Hoover, Master.

Consignee—Messrs E. Bunge and Co

Also, the Hermione, Brigantine

Ella Ada,

of 180 tons, D. Smith, Master.

Consignee—Messrs Bunge & Born.

The [illegible]

For [illegible]

Consignees, E. Price, Master.

Consignees—Messrs Lumb[illegible] & Sons.

The 1000 tons [illegible]

Ship Lizzie,

260 tons, Captain F. Shearer.

Consignees—Messrs [illegible] N. Dreher

For further particulars respecting the above named ships, please apply to—

Bunge and Born

Ship Brokers—Calle 25 de Mayo, 67.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, *Seventeen* sterling.

Board of Direction.

President—

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

Directors—

James Alexander, Esq

Charles W. Barnett, Esq

George H. Barnett, Esq

Chas Poole Esq, M.P

Robert Cohen Esq

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE STANDARD.

"NE FABULAM QUIDEM NOBIS VELIS ESSE VILEM ET ABJECTAM."—(Cicero)

THURSDAY 9th JULY 1857.

Chamber of Deputies.

Congress met yesterday at 1-30 P. M.

The order of the day was the conversion of specie into paper-money in payment of Customs at 3408 per doubloon.

Minister of Finance said: The measure will throw the currency of Buenos Aires into all the upper provinces, and the merchants both here and in other parts will pay at the same rate, 340 per doubloon. If we refuse paper-money we upset the whole basis of our credit, the element which saved the Republic and by virtue of which we hold our seats in this Chamber. There are no differential duties resulting from the uniform rate of duties.

Dr. Bedoya said: The Government must then promise to establish branch-banks in the Provinces as otherwise the merchants not having Buenos Aires paper-money would be obliged to pay in gold or silver at a high premium.

Sor. Zavaleta objected, that the mercantile body of Buenos Aires would have the advantage of buying in specie or paper according to the profit of exchange, while the provincials should have no option.

Sor. Moreno said: The substitution of Buenos Aires paper-money for specie will cause the bankruptcy of the "Casa de Moneda," by introducing into the provinces a form of currency hitherto unknown, which will be disowned and suffer an infinite depreciation.

Here the speaker was interrupted by an immoral laugh from the bar, which the President reprimanded. Sor Mármol protested against the insult, advocating freedom of speech.

Sr Moreno continued: Not with stonning the wishes of that fool who interrupted me, this measure will cause great inconvenience by obliging the public officers of the provinces to receive their salaries in waste-paper, for such will be the Buenos Ayrean mje in these provinces where it does not circulate. The legislature of B. Ayres will be charged as thieves.

The Minister of Finance said: I cannot promise to found branch banks, in the provinces, but this I can engage, that the merchants of the interior will be wide-awake enough to supply themselves with mje. when they find it suits their interests. We have an abundance of paper, and intend to make good the heavy deficits of Tucuman and the other provincial Governments, with our own currency. It cannot be expected that we should join in the Bolsa gambling, by seeking to exchange our currency for specie. I do not understand the phrase "thieves" dropped by the Deputy for Entre Rios. The National budget must be calculated in mje. at a given ratio, in order to fix the great items of receipts and disbursements.

Sr. Elizalde proposed to fix 22 instead of 208 per 1—i. e. 374 per doubloon, this being in his opinion a fairer standard in view of the present price current, and circumstances.

Sor. Marmol said: I think 400 $ would be nearer the reality, for the idea of only g 340$ a doubloon, is more fancy, and if any one tells me where I can buy ounces at less than 400 $, I will thank him sincerely at once off to get them at once! I can found this philosopher's stone.

The Chamber retired.

On returning, Sor. Cabral made a few passing observations in favor of the project.

Sr. Uriburu insisted that a standard lower than 400 would involve a serious prejudice to the interior provinces.

Sr Zubirin alleged that Buenos Ayrean mje would be at a premium in Salta, as the trade of that province henceforward would flow to this port rather than to Chile, in sight of the facilities presented to commerce by the union of the republic.

The first project was then put to the vote—

"The National Customs may be paid in any of the currencies provided by the law of October 1861—

This was unanimously affirmed by 20 votes against Sr Moreno's.

The following clause was then voted:

"Or in Buenos Ayres mje, at the rate of 340 per doubloon."

This was unanimously negatived.

The amendment was then voted:

"At the rate of 374."

Ayes 9 Noes 24.

The 2nd amendment was next put:

"At the rate of 400$ per doubloon

Ayes 19—Noes 11.

This important point being thus carried the debate turned on copper and Bolivian silver. The Minister of Finance stated that the Government is at present engaged in calling in the copper 2 real pieces, which are found too abundant here and will serve in the interior—to Bolivian dollars they could not be set at any certain value, since they have a bad reputation, and possess an undue alloy. They should therefore be admitted only for their intrinsic value.

Sr Zavirinski. There are two classes of Bolivian, the old and new: the former bei g of a more vitiated coinage, and the latter almost equal to Cordobese silver dollars.

The Min. of Finance.—It is true that Bolivia boasts two mints, the new not quite so bad as the old; but the worst of all is the Cordoba $.

Sr Marmol.—You dare not say so, if the Deputies of Cordoba were here! [laughter].

It was put to the vote whether Bolivian $ should be admitted in payment for customs at the usual market value.

Ayes 19.—Noes 10:

Art. 3.4.—The paper money of Corrientes may be paid at its proportionate value instead of Buenos Ayrean mje at all C. Houses.

After a desultory debate it was proposed by the Minister to suppress the currency of Corrientes by substituting Buenos Ayrean mje.

Editor's Table.

The latest novelty of the day is the new Entre Rios Emigration land scheme: a large fertile tract of the land in this province, 22 square leagues in extent, is about to be cut up and divided into farms of land at the rate of $1.25 cts. per acre on the same terms as in the United States, that is to say, giving the tenant 4 years to pay for his land, without interest. At starting, the farmer will receive all the help which he may require, in the shape of seed, farming implements &c: full particulars will, in a day or two, appear in the "Standard."

Cotton-growing, in Entre Rios has for many years existed, on a small scale; and we are informed that the Government of that province [illegible] to encourage it on a large scale. [illegible] land, and will begin, on its own account, some couple of hundred acres. This is what may well be called good example, and no matter how scarlet the political artists of the day may paint the owner of San Jose, we do assert he deserves well of his country if he be the means of introducing into Entre Rios so splendid a staple as cotton.

General Urquiza, suits himself to the times, if he gives to the Argentine Republic such a noble example and, whatever his faults may have been, he at least merits forgiveness of the past for such a praiseworthy undertaking.

We have supplied, and are still supplying, cotton seed to all responsible parties who apply for it; and we hope in Spring to be able to publish the accounts which we expect to receive from all those who have experimented, through our means.

The Municipality still leaves the old plaza in the same state of mud and filth; the diligence for the 11 Septiembre has been obliged to move up its stand, as there was no getting through the mud. Dr. Foster, on behalf of the suffering house holders, means to address the Municipal board at its next meeting, and give them a small piece of his mind before he goes with *Hector* to look about *Paris*.

Montevideo.

The Peaces passed off in clouds of smoke, rockets, and crackers on all sides. The opera was crowded and Parody seems to be well liked by the Orientals.

Within the last month several gentlemen with capital have arrived, from Europe to invest in the sheep farming business, and a general impression exists here that the intentions of the Government to bring the Banda Oriental before public notice in Europe and America will be attended with the greatest success. All the principal newspapers in England, Ireland, Scotland and the States have glowing descriptions of the fertility of the Uruguay; the result is obvious people who have capital and wish to emigrate catch at anythin in that line and read with avidity descriptions of a country they positively know nothing whatsoever about.

Every week, in Buenos Ayres, there are arriving troops of impoverished Basques and Italians, but every month we have here, dropping in amongst us, men of capital and connection.

The Government is turning over a new leaf in regard to country judges, commissaries, and officers.

As to the amigration Company in question, we know nothing of it. Now what has told the English people of our enormous resources?—our gig nitic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has be said about our progressive agricultural? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and the telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our Educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays has he written analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on Republican Institutions?

Gentlemen, I have finished; in sitting down let me say that I have been in Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army—[cheers]—in order to show how little we cared for his continued slander. But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Howard Russell as to the policy of the more or less United States of America. (Loud Cheers.)

a flock of sheep, at a good rent, is difficult to be had.

In the country towns, business is exceedingly dull; nothing doing; the country shop keepers are hardly able to meet their engagements in Montevideo, and produce is coming in exceedingly slow: the next wheat crop is estimated at double that of last year, and if the year turns out well there is every reason to believe that these calculations are not exaggerated.

Mme Milleri has as yet to make her debut all the opera goers here are anxiously waiting to hear this Irish prima donna.

Train versus Russell.

We have received for publication Mr. Train's Speech in London on Mr. Russell's (the correspondent of the London Times) conduct in the United States: it is altogether too long for publication but we give the peroration of Mr. Tr's speech which is more to the point than any other part of this terrible P*hilippic*.

Russell went to America as an Abolitionist: he came back, as most E gli hmen do, a pro-slavery man. He went to America as a gentleman; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuck's with his employers over the fortunes that had been made over this stock-jobbing operation. *I called him a robber*—is it no robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into getting their stocks at ruinous prices? Is it not villainy to paint a lie, so that a short time would be had to find another lie to disseminate the last, in order to get long a contest at the cost of thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate in human flesh, placing pounds in the scale against human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition of continued falsehoods, to create an animosity between two peoples, that it may be difficult to allay? He said our mob would not give up Mason and Slidell; but, when you know he said it in order to speculate upon the stock Exchange, you can see what reliance could have been placed upon the report of the battle that are now taking place. He went to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him, and his sudden collapse is a well merited rebuke to his employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good brandy, he can paint a battle scene; but he's shallow, aside from this, how feeble his correspondence generally appears.

De Tocqueville visited America and wrote a searching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but has he done it? No! What has he told the English people of our enormous resources?—our gig nitic energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agricultural? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and the telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our Educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays has he written analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on Republican Institutions?

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FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

N. York money-market.

Gold is steady at 3 1-9 per cent premium, and Sterling bills 113 1-2 to 114. At such prices a profit is afforded on shipment of gold to Europe. The decrease in the bank statements only arises from the fact that Mr. Chase has withdrawn his $ 6 000,000. It will come back again.

Money is very abundant at 3 to 4 per cent, and the pressure to lend is greater than ever.

The rush to get out bank circulation is so great in New-York that extra clerks have to be engaged, and the Department in Albany are well put to it, to even receive the new applications and account for the bonds offered.

General trade does not yet revive, and everything seems still to remain quiet—a quiet only to be broken by the quick revulsion that must come sooner or later. With money so plenty and so active, business cannot remain in absence. Something must start and that soon.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.—We have received intelligence by Reuter's telegram of the capture of the steamer Circassian by the Federal blockading squadron at Key West. The Circassian sailed from Bordeaux with an assorted cargo of French goods —wines, spirits, etc. The Circassian was a sister ship to the Khersonese, now bound to the British port of Nassau from Cardiff.

THE MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PASITHEA.—From our Pernambuco letters received yesterday, we have information of the arrival of the barque Pasithea at that port on the 11th ult: The Pasithea sailed for California from Liverpool. The chief officer, Benjamin Robert Bishop, handed over the steward, John Colvin, in irons, to the consul at Pernambuco, being accused of having stabbed the master, Thomas Williams, on the 20th April, off the Cape De Verde Islands.

LOSS OF THE SHIP BEECHWORTH.—A telegram was received in Liverpool yesterday (Tuesday) to the effect that the ship Beechworth, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, struck on the rocks outside the former port, and was rapidly breaking up when the despatch left. The Beechworth was a fine large ship, and at the time of the catastrophe had a full general cargo on board, consisting of linseed, cotton etc. The Beechworth was, we understand, owned in Liverpool.

MELBOURNE, April 26.—[From Telegraph to India Company's Station Jubal.]—Sir G. Grey is gradually restoring the Queen's supremacy in New Zealand, and creating a loyal feeling among the natives. The total shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail, amount to 138,540 oz.

CALCUTTA, May 17.—Mr. Laing leaves for England on the 21st inst. The case of M'Arthur v. Grant has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one rupee.

SHANGHAE, May 21.—The rebels have twice been defeated with great loss.

Col Ward has been created a Mandarin.

The Taepings are receiving large reinforcements at Nankin.

The foreigners at Ningpo still remain undisturbed by the rebels. There are rumours, however, of impending danger.

The tea has broken up at the northern ports.

EMIGRATION FROM IRISH PORTS.—It appears from a return just issued that the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the year 1861 was 69,396, of whom 2104 belonged to other countries. The total number of males was 33,953 of females 39,443. Compared with 1856 there was a general decrease of 21,230.

Sample output to test OCR

Norfolk before its capture.

As Norfolk has shared the fate of New Orleans, we give below a statement of so far as we can learn, of the rebel troops that were posted in that vicinity. As our readers are aware, the approaches to that city were guarded by the famous ram Merrimac, the steam gunboat Yorktown and Jamestown, and others of smaller capacity on the water, and the batteries at Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Big Point on the sides of Elizabeth river, and Fort Norfolk, the nearest fortification to the city proper, about one mile to the north. Gosport and Portsmouth (the former of which contains the Navy Yard) are on the westerly side of the river, opposite the city. The city and vicinage were, for many months past, under martial law, Major General Benjamin F. Huger, commanding, with major S. S. Anderson as Assistant Adjutant General. The Provost Marshal of Norfolk was W. A. Parham, of Portsmouth, A. B. Butt.

The following advertisements will tend to throw some light on the condition of things in the city under the rebel regime—

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 2]
District of Norfolk, May 1862

The following additional rules are adopted for the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth:—

I. The privilege of bringing oysters to the market is extended from May 1 to June 1.

II. The butchers in the market are allowed, under the control of the clerk to purchase cattle before 10 o'clock.

III. The law will not be so construed as to prevent a man living in the county from bringing his neighbor's produce to market.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.
Office Provost Marshal.
City of Norfolk.

On and after the 1st day of April next, all huckstering will be absolutely prohibited within this military district, and no person will thereafter be allowed, under any pretence, to purchase any articles on their way to the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or within the said district, for the purpose of selling the same again here or elsewhere

The privilege of selling poultry, eggs, game, fish, oysters, vegetables and fruit will be restricted to those who raise or catch the same, or those in their immediate employment.

Persons violating, or attempting to evade this order, will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

The clerks of the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the police and guards, are hereby instructed to use diligence in discovering and giving information of all violations or evasions of this order.

W. A. PARHAM.
Provost Marshal.

General Orders—No. 24.

Headquarters, Department of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1862.

Persons holding authority from the Secretary of War to raise regiments, battalions or companies will not be permitted to interfere with the present organization of this department of the army.

Commanders of forts or companies will report all persons tampering with and offering inducements to enlisted men, to join new companies, to these headquarters, and persons visiting posts for this purpose will be arrested on the fact reported.

By command of
Mayor General HUGER.
S. S. Anderson, Asst. Adj. General.

The necessity no longer existing, the orders requiring stores and other places of business to close at two P. M. are hereby rescinded,

W. A. PARHAM.
Provost Marshal.

Headquarters, Department of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va., March 18, 1862.

No person will be allowed to proceed from Norfolk to Fort Monroe after this date.

By command of
Major general HUGER.
Benj. Huger, Jr., Asst., Adj. General.

DUBLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the Dublin Typographical Society took place on Saturday, at the Angel Hotel, Inniskeen. About one hundred members sat down to an excellent dinner, supplied in Mr. Bergin's best style. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, a number of toasts were given and eloquently responded to. "The Newspapers Press and prosperity to it," was received with all honours, and spoken to with much ability. A high eulogium was passed on the proprietors, to whose enterprise and public spirit the speaker said, the Press was deeply indebted. "The Legitimate Bookhouse employees" was next given, and ably spoken to by a member of that branch of the profession. Mr. C. Ross, the Secretary, responded to the toast of "The Dublin Typographical Society," in a speech replete with interesting anecdote and useful information. On the whole, a more pleasant & agreeable evening than the company enjoyed could scarcely have been spent, and we congratulate the promoters and stewards of the reunion on having so successfully carried out what tends so much to sustain good-fellowship among the members of the society, while at the same time they agreeably testified to the happy good feeling existing between employer and employed.

Lamentable condition of Fray Bentos.

Arbitrary measures.

Fray Bentos, July 12th 1862.

Have been and are still making rapid progress, our new community has shown his teeth, every thing is turned upside down: in two short months, this laborious and thriving town has been turned into a vagabond gambling place, so when and where you will, you will see Card playing, the Faro, Boc'ts, Monte, And above all the playing at Ball; we will admit that Ball playing is a manly exercise giving vigour and agility to the players, but when this is converted into a thieving money gambling affair, it ought to be restrained; you may go in the morning or in the afternoon and you will see at times one hundred, or more, playing or betting on the players. And who are the players? in his short absence you will see the commissary of Police, the most prominent in betting as well as playing; showing what we suppose he considers one of the best examples. On the 19th June last, the youngest son of Mr. James Oliver about 18 or 19 years of age (oriental) was put in prison for defending himself like a man; in his own house as we may say.

The next morning the Cap. of the Port ordered both Oliver and his adversary to be liberated; but the Commissary of Police did not obey this order; the next day Espalu was set at liberty, but Oliver was kept in prison 7 days. However, Oliver might have got out of jail by giving half an ounce, which the old father would not give and we have heard him say; that, the commissary was only obeying the order he had, and as to money to gamble with, he had none.

Another case.

Dr. George Cuff an old English Gentleman one of the survivors of the earthquake at the city of Mendoza, the first medicine man that ever arrived here and the only one that had any medicine, and well esteemed by the majority of the town; however; the Commissary got another Doctor from Gualeguaychu and part of the town subscribed a monthly unintelligence an apothecary also arrived from Gualeguaychu, then Dr. Cuff was suspended by the Comisary on the plea that he had not passed the Board of health at Montevideo; in the mean time Dr. Giles goes to Gualeguaychu without leave of absence and was away ten days, one of his patients dying during his absence and another two days after his arrival, more through negligence than anything else. Dr. Cuff was called for and attended, on the profitless responsibility of paying the fine of 20 $; Dr. Giles having returned, the Commissary put a stop to this, also ordering the Apothecary to receive none of Dr. Cuff's receipts. This set the whole town a murmuring and several of the neighbours retired their subscription, this was not admitted by the Commissary, making it an obligatory affair. I am informed also that neither Dr. Giles nor the Apothecary said have their credentials from the Substyrboard of Montevideo, as in this respect they are all three alike.

P. P.

LOCAL EVENTS.

CORONA FLOUR.—We translate the following from the *Diario*, and beg to call the attention of our Government to it as a subject of great importance.

"The Commercial firm of Messrs. Fregeiro has exhibited these days a cargo of Cordova flour of such superior quality that notwithstanding the dullness of this article in the market it has been in great demand and easily disposed of.

"The opinions of intelligent people are in part of record that this Cordoba flour is far superior to the North American, which hitherto has carried on a strong competition against that of Mendoza.

"Millers on the slope of the Andes should take notice of this important fact; we are informed the superiority of Cordoba flour does not consist in the manufacture but in the quality of the wheat sown in sandy soils."

NEW MARKET. — The Mercado de Comercio is to be inaugurated on Saturday at mid day. Entrance free to the public.

AUCTIONS. — To-day, Billinghurst, Independencia 158; Arrieta, Defensa 74, furniture and books; Silva, Rivadavia 369, furniture and jewellery; Soto, Sarjacha 333, groceries and spirits; Nazar, Victoria 154, groceries; Ballin and Plowes, Victoria 202, dry goods; Silva, at Moron, dry goods and groceries; Leroy, corner of Lima and Rivadavia, dry goods; Agote and Imbert Tacuari 3, dry goods.

THE REMAINS OF LAVALLE.—The government has altered the petition of the relatives of the late Gen. Viee Roy to the effect that his remains shall belong to them, instead of being taken to Spain.

An unforeseen difficulty now arises; there are five bodies interred in the same grave of which four are to be sent to Spain and we think they will find themselves puzzled to decide which is which.

FALSE REPORT.—Our evening colemporaries that Mons. Olivieri and her husband, the Consul of Rio Janeiro, have gone to Europe. We take the responsibility of stating that this is an egregious blunder first, because the air contractrice is spinster, and secondly that she purposes returning to Buenos Ayres, when the "shows" of Montevideo shall have terminated.

On Change.

July 23, 1863.

Ounces opened at 411 1/2 and closed at 412 sales: under the average amount.

Business at the plazas has been rather active today and we notice the following sales: 2000 arrobes mestico wool @ $4; 1800 do do $ 78; 2000 camp hides, with one pound tare, $ 128; 400 do with do, $ 120; 1300 do without tare, $ 116

A sale at american hides took place to day, at the price of the last one; 3000 hides averaging 21 the weight at 40 rls.

Saladero produce sold as follows: 500 novillo salted hides at 49 rls, and 100 English tons bone-ash at 11 patacones.

We know of no transactions in provincial produce or freights.

The cargo of goods per *Jane Francis* from Cardiff, now in Montevideo was sold at 11 2/3 patacons, on board, at 4 months date.

The manager of the Exchange is preparing a board which will exhibit every day the prices current of produce, &c.

The cargo of sugar per Paquete de Tarragona, from Havana, sold on board at 16 rls for white, 16 3/4 for quebrasho, and 14 for terciado

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

July 22

Span. brig Tarragona, 354, Guandiolo from Havana to Llavallol with 1,060 boxs sugar, 10 pp. cañn.

Brit. barque Arethusa, from Uruguay with cargo for England. 23.

Ital. barque Giuseppe from Cadiz to Piaggio bros. with salt.

CLEARED.

July 19.

London, Amer. schooner "Genn" (U. A. Green) with 200 salted and 3772 dry cow-hides, 2,400 dry horse do., 460 pp. tallows, 125 bales wool, 114 do. sheepskins, 43 do. nutria, 138 do. horsehair, 290 pgs do., 30,000 shin-bones.

New-York, Amer. barque Hebron, (H. A. Green) with 14,564 dry cow and 100 do horse hides, 338 bales wool, 44 do. calf-skins, 31 do. nutria, 6 do. feathers.

Antwerp, Oriental barque "Goledona" (Sagory) with 1,402 dry cow and 150 do. horse hides, 25,000 bones, 41 bales sheep-skins, 2 do. horse hair, 271 do. wool.

SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

July 22

New York, Amer. pilotboat Sidney Price.

23.

Colonia, Nat. Cangrazia.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the day before the departure of the Packet *Mersey* falling on a Sunday, paid correspondence for money [excepting that for Montevideo and Brazil] must be delivered at this office by 1 P. M. on Saturday next the 26th Instant.

FRANK PARISH.
Agent of the General Post-Office—London.

Notice.

Parties in Montevideo, wishing to advertise in the "Standard," will please arrange with Mr W. Cromwell, our agent in that city.—*Standard* office, July 23d, 62.

Tremendous Sacrifice!

Havana Cigars at a mere song.

Paper copies by the million.

The greatest bargain of the day, with or without cigars, to be sold the well known cigar shop "Flor Havana", corner of Piedad and San Martin the boat locality in town.

This establishment is well known throughout the city and is to be disposed of now on easy terms as the owner is going to Europe.

For particulars apply at the cigar shop in question where every information will be given.

HEALTH & CHEERFULNESS.

Philosophy and Fact!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

—SEE HERE—

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerves and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the arteries and veins its distributers, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating both the secretions and the excretions.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness,—from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box

****There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.**

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Printing Paper for Sale

On Sale at "Standard," Office Printing Paper, of the same size as the "Tribune."

FOR NEW-YORK.

The fine clipper A 1 American Ship GEORGE TUCKER, Capt. C. C. Low

is now receiving cargo, and having the greater part already engaged, guarantees to sail positively within twenty five days from date.

Has very superior accomodations for cabin passengers.

For particulars enquire of the consignees, D. H. DUNAN and Co, or to H. J. POWELL and Co, brokers, Buenos Aires, July 23th 1863.

EXCHANGE.

Tate's Modern Cambist or Manual of foreign exchanges, weights and measures, 1st edition 1862; Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 1861.

At G. H. Mackern's,
24 Calle San Martin.

WANTED AN AGENT.

Wanted an agent and correspondent in his Majesty's port in Valparaiso, for this paper, for further particulars apply by letter at the Standard office

Buenos Aires, calle Belgrano, 72 and 74.

ON SALE.

One league of land in la Guardia del Monte, 2 leagues in the Pilar, one league in Fortin de Areco, to let a number of puestos.—Iturraspe, 46.

WANTED.

A Steady woman for the work of a very small family. One a woman and her daughter would suit as well.

Calle 25 de Mayo 171 1½.

ON SALE.

Just received a choice parcel of Yorkshire bone, H. Hastings.

78 Defensa.

Doubloons.

July 23 /

Doubloons sold	9,55
Opening price	411½
Various dates	411 410½
Saturday 26th July	410 411½
At intervals	397 411½
Closing price	412

Sample output to test PDF Combine only

Houses and Lands for Sale

Viamonte, 16 rooms, 3 patios, 14 varas front by 70 back
Cangallo, 12 rooms, 2 patios, yard, etc, 18 1/2 vrs by 50
San Martin, 9 rooms, 2 patios, garden, 11 1/2 vrs by 70
Mojico, 16 rooms, 2 pat'os, etc, 27 vrs by 50
Victoria, 7 rooms, 2 patios, yard—15 vrs by 50
Ituzaingo, 13 rooms, 3 patios, etc—16 vrs by 50
Reconquista, 9 rooms, 2 patios and garden—9 vrs by 50
Paseo de Julio, 8 rooms, 2 patios and yard—9 vrs by 22
Potosi, 15 rooms and one patio—20 vrs by 62
Piedras, 9 rooms, 1 patio by 17 1/2
Cangallo, 14 rooms by 22
Parque, 11 rooms, 4 patios and 2 algibes—17 1/2 vrs by 25
Esmeralda, 4 rooms—8 vrs by 17 1/2
Do, 8 rooms, 6 vrs by 17 1/2
Do, 6 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25 1/2
Esmeralda, 3 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25
Moreno, 14 rooms, 3 patios and garden, 19 vrs by 70
Once de Setiembre, one house in the best position—8 vrs by 50
Potosi, 7 rooms and one patio—31 vrs by 21
Defensa, shop and dwelling—8 vrs by 14 1/2
Do, 4 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25 1/2
Esmeralda, 3 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25
Moreno, 14 rooms, 3 patios and garden, 19 vrs by 70
Once de Setiembre, one house in the best position—8 vrs by 50
Potosi, 7 rooms and one patio—31 vrs by 21
Defensa, shop and dwelling—8 vrs by 14 1/2
Temple, a large shop or store, suitably fitted up, and 3 rooms and all necessary conveniences
Paseo, country shop, with dwelling
Lot of land, 25 vrs by 50
Temple, 9 rooms, 3 patios, yard, etc—8 vrs by 60
Hospital, 10 rooms—8 1/2 vrs by 70
Victoria, building ground—11 1/2 vrs by 42
Alsina, building ground, 8 1/2 vrs by 50
Rivadavia, building ground, 17 1/2 vrs by 60
A piece of land, with a rancho, near Barracas bridge, 25 vrs by 50
Lots with 3 ranchos, near railway station at Moron
Land for sale, to the south, from our league to the south of a league
Several country houses, furnished and unfurnished

Apply to
DAVIS and CO,
House and Land Agents,
Calle 25 de Mayo, No 67.

NOTICE.

301—San Martin—321

Near the San Fernando Railway.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and patrons that he has opened the above house as a boarding and lodging house and he will use his best efforts to give satisfaction to all who patronize him.

C. Scott,
Proprietor.
14—1m.

MUSIC LESSONS.

An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving lessons in the Piano, at her residence, or at the pupil's. Terms moderate. Address to Miss [illegible]

CASTILLO AREDO PORTABLE.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.

A most interesting [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Notice to the Public.

Mr. William Knight partner of the firm of Knight and Parody have given notice to this City in consequence of unfortunate speculations in sheep on the Coast, according to the assertion of Mr. Bell-by who has received a letter from said Knight to that effect.

The public will observe, that neither the said firm of Knight and Parody or anybody else, for that matter, have the remotest right to draw on the house of Anderson Rankin & Co. for any sum of money whatever contracted by the said Knight during his stay.

Buenos Ayres, 9th December, 1863.

Knight, Parody.

The Cheapest and Best PRINTING OFFICE IN TOWN.

At most of Every Printing Can be, Billheads, account sheets, and receipts, neat forms &c, done in a superior style and at the lowest prices.

Apply at the Standard Office, Calle Belgrano, 72 and 74

WANTED,

A couple of first rate boarders can come but good wages must be given. Apply to Good wages must be given. Apply to J. Carmichael, 21 Calle 25 de Mayo.

SHOP TO LET.

On Sale at the English Grocery store, No 91 Rivadavia, San Nicolas Street (the very best description in the country) [illegible]

Adolfo Tennyson.

The Proprietors of the
Gran Emporio de Luz del Plata
— YIELDS —
To the Public a work, and this day rejoices the palate of *Rock Oil*, which with hereafter be sold at the following rates—
By the Kingdom can, at $35 per gallon
" Single gallon, at 40
" Quartern at 10
And in large quantities at much more moderate prices.

The Three Musketeers.

By Dumas.

Any person having this novel for sale will please apply to the "Standard" office.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

From this date, and before the Exchange to Francisco Amadeo, I have ceased my connection with D. Alfonso Gadala, to represent me their agency business.—Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1863.—L. Wright Gard.

Coal from New Castle.

[illegible]

[illegible] PAPER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Standard

OR RIVER-PLATE NEWS.

Published every morning at the *Standard* printing office. Subscription 25 $ per month. Eds.& Props. M. G. & E. T. Mulhall. Advertisements received until 3 P. M.: no exceeding 6 lines, inserted 3 times for 5 $, or 20 $ a month. Single copies 2 $. Calle Belgrano 72 & 74.

Thursday 29th July BUENOS-AYRES. N.o 164

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 103—105

Interest for the current month

Is account Current, gives:
For balances in our favor in account current 12 p.$.
For balances in favor of customers 9 p.$

In account current, paper money
For balances in our favor 10 p.$
For balances in favor of customers 6 $.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or our pay, at conventional rates.
Buen. Ayres July 1st 1865.
J. P. MAUA & Co.
William Leslie.

STEAM-LINE

BETWEEN

FREIGHT & PASSENGERS

THE NATIONAL STEAMER

CAAGUAZU

CAPTAIN—ALEX. HENDERSON.

Leaves Buenos Ayres every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock, and the Colonia, every Monday & Thursday at the same hour.

FARES

Passengers 4 pat. | Freight 2 pat.
Gold 1¼ p.$ | Silver 1½ p.

NOTE—Parcels at conventional prices, and received until 10 o'clock on the morning of starting.

For further particulars, apply at the Agency of Luis Cerro, calle Rivadavia No. 41.

QUICK DESPATCH.

TAILOR and CLOTHIER,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has commenced business in the Defensa, No 59, where, by strict attention and moderate charges, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

FRIENDS AT HOME.

Mr. Charles Rower, calle San Martin, opposite the Banco Ingles, calls the attention to these Photographic likenesses, as better paper and cards, expressly adapted for transmission to friends at home.

American Improvements!!!

Messrs Meeks & Kelsey have just received from New York a machine for making *tinclue pictures at a time*. All persons wishing *tenclue cards* will be supplied by the dozen at a reduced ratio price, also photographs for albums, &c. Persons sending parcels by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous Gallery 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedad.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week

The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat

"PELOZ"

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday y Saturday at. 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 39 Paseo de Julio.

George Keow

FOR ROSARIO.

AND INTERMEDIATE RIVER PORTS

THE FINE FAST, LARGE STEAMER

ESPIGADOR

Capt. James Thompson

Reduced Rates

Leaves for the above ports every Saturday last 10 o'clock in the morning and returns every Thursday, leaving Rosario every Wednesday.

FARES.

	Cuarta	Dorsal
For Rosario.....	$ 10	$ 5
S.n Nicolas, Obligado, Las Bovinas & S.n Pedro	8	4
Zarate.....	100	50
San Fernando.....	30	20

Freight—For Rosario ½ p.cent, for San Nicolas & Superiors, of 40 cubic feet, or 40 arrobas weight.

Specie silver 1/2 p.c—Gold 1¼ p.$

Henry Dowse

Steamboat Agency Office,
Calle Cuyo No. 1.

FOR SALTO

Calling at the intermediate ports of Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Conce,r.on, Concordia and Palomin,—

The new fast-sailing Orient. steamer,

Villa del Salto,

Captain P. Flores.

This splendid steamer, built expressly for the navigation of the river Uruguay, offers unusual accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.

[illegible]

	Cuarta	Dorsal
Nueva Palmira	$ 12	$ 6
Fray Bentos	14	7
Concepcion	15	8
Paisandu	16	8
Concordia and Salto	20	10

Children from the age of two years to half.

Parcels at conventional prices.

Specie gold 1¼ per cent, silver 1½ per cent.

For further particulars apply to the Agents—

Henry Dowse.
Steamboat Agency Office,
Calle Cuyo.

Sheep for India Oriental.

The fine fast clipper

CHARADOR.

This well Known steamer is now ready to receive part cheep cargo for the province or elsewhere to the Bay of Oriental.

The corrales and Cattle stand board, for the accommodation of [illegible] which will be given.

Rates

To Santa Lucia	2 p.c for families
Colla [illegible]	2 do
Rosario	4 do
Gray Bay	4 do
Arroyo Largo	12 do
Paysandu	7 do

For further particulars apply to

Henry Dowse,
Steamboat Agency Office,
N. [illegible] Buenos Ayres

NOW LOADING

BY

DUNCE & SON.
SHIP BROKERS.

For Antwerp,
The fine American ship
Mayflower
400 tons, A. A. Hoover, Master.

For Cork,
The American ship
Mary Ann
of 430 tons, D. Smith, Master.

For Cowes, Falmouth & Dover,
The [illegible] ship
Ellen
[illegible]

For Liverpool, E. Pilot, or Moville,
Constantine Steam Lighter & Sons,
The 1000 ton barque
Ida
200 tons, Captain F. Shearer.

For further particulars apply to
Dunce & Son.
Ship Brokers—Calle 25 de Mayo, 67.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Capital, *Seventeen* sterling.

Board of Direction.

President—
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.

Directors—
James Alexander, Esq
Charles W. Barnett, Esq
George H. Barnett, Esq
Chas Pool Esq, M.P.
[illegible] Esq
[illegible] Esq
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] M.P
[illegible]

Auditors—
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE STANDARD.

"NEC TEMERE, NEC TIMIDE."

"AUDEAM DICERE." (Cicero)

THURSDAY 9th JULY 1863.

Chamber of Deputies.

Congress met yesterday at 1-30 P. M.

The order of the day was the conversion of specie into paper-money in payment of Customs at 340$ per doubloon.

Minister of Finance said: The measure will throw the currency of Buenos Aires into all the upper provinces, and the merchants both here and in other parts will pay at the same rate, 340 per doubloon. If we refuse paper-money we upset the whole basis of our credit, the element which saved the Republic and by virtue of which we hold our seats in this Chamber. There are no differential duties resulting from the uniform rate of duties.

Dr. Bedoya said: The Government must then promise to establish branch-banks in the Provinces as otherwise the merchants not having Buenos Aires paper-money would be obliged to pay in gold or silver at a high premium.

Sor. Zavaleta objected, that the mercantile body of Buenos Aires would have the advantage of buying in specie or paper according to the profit of exchange, while the provincials should have no option.

Sor. Moreno said: The substitution of Buenos Aires paper-money for specie will cause the bankruptcy of the "Casa de Moneda," by introducing into the provinces a form of currency hitherto unknown, which will be disowned and suffer an infinite depreciation.

Here the speaker was interrupted by an ironical laugh from the bar, which the President reprimanded. Sor Mármol protested against the insult, advocating freedom of speech.

Sr Moreno continued: Notwithstanding the wishes of that fool who interrupted me, this measure will cause great inconvenience by obliging the public officers of the provinces to receive their salaries in waste-paper, for such will be the Buenos Ayrean mje in these provinces where it does not circulate. The legislature of B. Ayres will be charged as thieves.

The Minister of Finance said: I cannot promise to found branch banks, in the provinces, but this I can engage, that the merchants of the interior will be wide-awake enough to supply themselves with mje. when they find it suits their interests. We have an abundance of paper, and intend to make good the heavy deficits of Tucuman and the other provincial Governments, with our own currency. It cannot be expected that we should join in the Bolsa gambling, by seeking to exchange our currency for specie. I do not understand the phrase "thieves" dropped by the Deputy for Entre Rios. The National budget must be calculated in mje. at a given ratio, in order to fix the great items of receipts and disbursements.

Sr. Elizalde proposed to fix 22 instead of 20$ per 1—e. 374 per doubloon, this being in his opinion a fairer standard in view of the present price current, and circumstances.

Sor. Marmol said: I think 400 $ would be nearer the reality, for the idea of only 340$ a doubloon, is more fancy, and if any one tells me where I can buy ounces at less than 400 $, I will thank him sincerely at once off to get them at once! I fear however that no one has yet found this philosopher's stone.

The Chamber retired.

On returning, Sor. Cabral made a few passing observations in favor of the project.

Sr. Uriburu insisted that a standard lower than 400 would involve a serious prejudice to the interior provinces.

Sr Zabirin alleged that Buenos Ayrean mje would be at a premium in Salta, as the trade of that province henceforward would flow to this port rather than to Chile, in sight of the facilities presented to commerce by the union of the republic.

The first project was then put to the vote —

"The National Customs may be paid in any of the currencies provided by the law of October 1861—

This was unanimously affirmed by 20 votes against Sr Moreno's.

The following clause was then voted:

"Or in Buenos Ayres mje, at the rate of 34o per doubloon."

This was unanimously negatived.

The amendment was then voted:

"At the rate of 374."

Ayes 15 Noes 24.

The 2nd amendment was next put:

"At the rate of 400$ per doubloon

Ayes 19—Noes 11.

This important point being thus carried the debate turned on copper and Bolivian silver. The Min. of Finance stated that the Government is at present engaged in calling in the copper 2 real pieces, which are found too abundant here and will serve in the interior. As to Bolivian dollars they could not be set at any certain value, since they have a bad reputation, and possess an undue alloy. They should therefore be admitted only for their intrinsic value.

Sr Zavirinski. There are two classes of Bolivian, the old and new: the former bei g of a more vitiated coinage, and the latter almost equal to Cordobese silver dollars.

The Min. of Finance.—It is true that Bolivia boasts two mints, the new not quite so bad as the old; but the worst of all is the Cordoba $.

Sr Marmol.—You dare not say so, if the Deputies of Cordoba were here! [laughter].

It was put to the vote whether Bolivian $ should be admitted in payment for customs at the usual market value.

Ayes 19. — Noes 10;

Art. 3.4.—The paper money of Corrientes may be paid at its proportionate value instead of Buenos Ayrean mje at all C. Houses.

After a desultory debate it was proposed by the Minister to suppress the currency of Corrientes by substituting Buenos Ayrean mje.

Editor's Table.

The latest novelty of the day is the new Entre Rios Emigration land scheme: a large fertile tract of the land in this province, 22 square leagues in extent, is about to be cut up and divided into farms of land at the rate of $1.25 cts. per acre on the same terms as in the United States, that is to say, giving the tenant 5 years to pay for his land, without interest. At starting, the farmer will receive all the help which he may require, in the shape of seed, farming implements &c: full particulars will, in a day or two, appear in the "Standard."

Cotton-growing, in Entre Rios has for many years existed, on a small scale; and we are informed that the Government of that province has taken the matter in hand, and will begin, on its own account, some couple of hundred acres. This is what may well be called good example, and no matter how scarlet the political artists of the day may paint the owner of San Jose, we do assert he deserves well of his country if he be the means of introducing into Entre Rios so splendid a staple as cotton.

General Urquiza, suits himself to the times, if he gives to the Argentine Republic such a noble example and, whatever his faults may have been, he at least merits forgiveness of the past for such a praiseworthy undertaking.

We have supplied, and are still supplying, cotton seed to all responsible parties who apply for it; and we hope in Spring to be able to publish the accounts which we expect to receive from all those who have experimented, through our means.

The Municipality still leaves the old plaza in the same state of mud and filth; the diligence for the 11 Septiembre has been obliged to move up its stand, as there was no getting through the mud. Dr. Foster, on behalf of the suffering house holders, means to address the Municipal board at its next meeting, and give them a small piece of his mind before he goes with *Hector* to look about *Paris*.

Montevideo.

The Feasts passed off in clouds of smoke, rockets, and crackers on all sides. The opera was crowded and Parody seems to be well liked by the Orientals.

Within the last month several gentlemen with capital have arrived, from Europe to invest in the sheep farming business, and a general impression exists here that the intentions of the Government to bring the Banda Oriental before public notice in Europe and America will be attended with the greatest success. All the principal newspapers in England, Ireland, Scotland and the States have following descriptions of the fertility of the Uruguay: the result is obvious people who have a capital and wish to emigrate catch at anythin in that line and read with avidity descriptions of a country they positively know nothing whatso-ever about.

Every week, in Buenos Ayres, there are arriving troops of impoverished Basques and Italians, but every month we have here, dropping in amongst us, men of capital and connection.

The Government is turning over a new leaf in regard to country judges, commissaries, and officers.

As to the amigration Company in question, we know little or nothing about it & cannot believe that the government would lend itself to the introduction of any questionable class. The outrages committed in Tacuarembó and other parts of the country are the subject of the strictest enquiry by the government.

Great complaints are coming in from Fray Bentos, about the new comisario there occupying himself in the most unbecoming manner, and displaying the evil one day forgetting his duties and position.

The saladeros along the Uruguay are at present at a standstill owing to the fall in hides and jerked beef and the high price asked by the estancieros for lean cattle.

We are promised a lecture upon astronomy, from a Diplomatic gentleman of high standing here — one who occupies all the top rooms of his house, for the furtherance of scientific discoveries.

Land is steadily going up in this province, and even room for a flock of sheep, at a good rent, is difficult to be had.

In the country towns, business is exceedingly dull; nothing doing; the country shop keepers are hardly able to meet their engagements in Montevideo, and produce is coming in exceedingly slow: the next wheat crop is estimated at double that of last year, and if the year turns out well there is every reason to believe that these calculations are not exaggerated.

Mme Milleri has as yet to make her debut all the opera goers here are anxiously waiting to hear this Irish prima donna.

Train versus Russell.

We have received for publication Mr. Train's Speech in London on Mr. Russell's (the correspondent of the London Times) conduct in the United States: it is altogether too long for publication but we give the peroration of Mr. Train speech which is more to the point than any other part of this terrible *Philippic*.

Russell went to America as an Abolitionist: he came back, as most E gli-hmen do, a pro-slavery man. He went to America as a gentleman; he returned, after outraging all the rules of good society, to chuck's with his employers over the fortunes that had been made over this stock-jobbing operation. *I called him a robber*— is it no robbery to deprive widows and orphans, by frightening them into getting their stocks at ruinous prices? Is it not villainy to paint a lie, so that a short time would be had to find another lie to disseminate the last, in order to create a tendency at the cost of thousands of lives? Is it not damnable to speculate in human flesh, placing pounds in the scale against human life? Is it not criminal, by the repetition of continued falsehoods, to create an animosity between two peoples, that it may be difficult to allay? He sold our mob would not give up Mason and Slidell; but, when you know he said it in order to speculate upon the stock Exchange, you can see what reliance could have been placed upon the report of the battle that are now taking place. He went to America bloated with the conceit of his own importance. The American journalists have tapped him, and his sudden collapse is a well merited rebuke to his employers. Under the impulse of champagne and good brandy, he can paint a battle scene; but he's shallow, aside from this, how feeble his correspondence generally appears.

De Tocqueville visited America and wrote a searching analysis of our institutions. Russell has had ample time to do the same; but has he done it? No! What has he told the English people of our enormous resources?— our gig into energy?—our terrible resolution? What has he said about our progressive agricultural? Our increasing manufacturing strength? Where has he described our progress in shipbuilding, and in railways, and the telegraphs? What has he told the English people of our Educational systems, our common schools, and our colleges? What essays has he written analysing our social and political life? Pray, in what respect has he followed the noble example of De Tocqueville, in giving Europe a philosophical treatise on Republican Institutions?

Gentlemen, I have finished; in sitting down let me say that I left Washington, I would have allowed him to have followed the army—[cheers]—in order to show how little we cared for his continued slander. But I think I have said enough to make you admit that President Lincoln was quite justified in not entirely consulting William Howard Russell as to the policy of the mora or less United States of America. (Loud Cheers.)

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

N. York money-market.

Gold is steady at 3 1-9 per cent premium, and Sterling bills 113 1-2 to 114. At such prices a profit is afforded on shipment of gold to Europe. The decrease in the bank statements only arises from the fact that Mr. Chase has withdrawn his $ 6 000,000. It will come back again.

Money is very abundant at 3 to 4 per cent, and the pressure to lend is greater than ever.

The rush to get out bank circulation is so great in New-York that extra clerks have to be engaged, and the Department in Albany are well put to it, to even receive the new applications and account for the bonds offered.

General trade does not yet revive, and everything seems still to remain quiet—a quiet only to be broken by the quick revulsion that must come sooner or later. With money so plenty and so active, business cannot remain in absolute stagnation. Something must start and that soon.

Capture of the Steamship Circassian.— We have received intelligence by Reuter's telegram of the capture of the steamer Circassian by the Federal blockading squadron at Key West. The Circassian sailed from Bordeaux with an assorted cargo of French goods —wines, spirits, etc. The Circassian was a sister ship to the Khersonese, now bound to the British port of Nassau from Cardiff.

The Murder of the Captain of the Pasithea.—From our Pernambuco letters received yesterday, we have information of the arrival of the barque Pasithea at that port on the 11th ult: The Pasithea sailed for California from Liverpool. The chief officer, Benjamin Robert Bishop, handed over the steward, John Colvin, in irons, to the consul at Pernambuco, being accused of having stabbed the master, Thomas Williams, on the 20th April, off the Cape De Verde Islands.

Loss of the Ship Beechworth.— A telegram was received in Liverpool yesterday (Tuesday) to the effect that the ship Beechworth, bound from Bombay to Liverpool, struck on the rocks outside the former port, and was rapidly breaking up when the despatch left. The Beechworth was a fine large ship, and at the time of the catastrophe had a full general cargo on board, consisting of linseed, cotton etc. The Beechworth was, we understand, owned in Liverpool.

Melbourne, April 26.—[From Telegraph to India Company's Station Jubal.]—Sir G. Grey is gradually restoring the Queen's supremacy in New Zealand, and creating a loyal feeling among the natives. The total shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail, amount to 138,540 oz.

Calcutta, May 17.—Mr. Laing leaves for England on the 21st inst. The case of M'Arthur v. Grant has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages one rupee.

Shanghai, May 21.—The rebels have twice been defeated with great loss.

Col Ward has been created a Mandarin.

The Taepings are receiving large reinforcements at Nankin.

The foreigners at Ningpo still remain undisturbed by the rebels. There are rumours, however, of impending danger.

The tea has broken up at the northern ports.

Emigration from Irish Ports.—It appears from a return just issued that the number of emigrants who left Ireland during the year 1861 was 69,396, of whom 2104 belonged to other countries. The total number of males was 33,953 of females 39,443. Compared with 1860 there was a general decrease of 21,230.

Norfolk before its capture.

As Norfolk has shared the fate of New Orleans, we give below a statement of so far as we can learn, of the rebel troops that were posted in that vicinity. As our readers are aware, the approaches to that city were guarded by the famous ram Merrimac, the steam gunboat Yorktown and Jamestown, and others of smaller capacity on the water, and the batteries at Sewall's Point, Craney Island, Big Point on the sides of Elizabeth river, and Fort Norfolk, the nearest fortification to the city proper, about one mile to the north. Gosport and Portsmouth (the former of which contains the Navy Yard) are on the westerly side of the river, opposite the city. The city and vicinage were, for many months past, under martial law, Major General Benjamin F. Huger, commanding, with major S. S. Anderson as Assistant Adjutant General. The Provost Marshal of Norfolk was W. A. Parham, of Portsmouth, A. B. Butt.

The following advertisements will tend to throw some light on the condition of things in the city under the rebel regime—

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 2]
District of Norfolk, May 1862

The following additional rules are adopted for the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth:—

I. The privilege of bringing oysters to the market is extended from May 1 to June 1.

II. The butchers in the market are allowed, under the control of the clerk to purchase pork before ten o'clock.

III. The law will not be so construed as to prevent a man living in the county from bringing his neighbor's produce to market.

W. A. PARHAM, Provost Marshal.
Office Provost Marshal.
City of Norfolk.

On and after the 1st day of April next, all huckstering will be absolutely prohibited within this military district, and no person will thereafter be allowed, under any pretence, to purchase any articles on their way to the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, or within the said district, for the purpose of selling the same again here or elsewhere

The privilege of selling poultry, eggs, game, fish, oysters, vegetables and fruit will be restricted to those who raise or catch the same, or those in their immediate employment.

Persons violating, or attempting to evade this order, will be dealt with in the most summary manner.

The clerks of the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, the police and guards, are hereby instructed to use diligence in discovering and giving information of all violations or evasions of this order.

W. A. PARHAM.
Provost Marshal.

General Orders—No. 24.

Headquarters, Department of Norfolk,
Norfolk, Va., April 2, 1862.

Persons holding authority from the Secretary of War to raise regiments, battalions or companies will not be permitted to interfere with the present organization of this department of the army.

Commanders of forts or companies will report all persons tampering with and offering inducements to enlisted men, to join new companies, to these headquarters, and persons visiting posts for this purpose will be arrested on the fact reported.

By command of
Mayor General HUGER.
S. S. Anderson, Asst. Adj. General.

The necessity no longer existing, the orders requiring stores and other places of business to close at two P. M. are hereby rescinded.

W. A. PARHAM.
Provost Marshal.
Headquarters, Department of Norfolk.
Norfolk, Va., March 18, 1862.

No person will be allowed to proceed from Norfolk to Fort Monroe after this date.

By command of
Major general HUGER.
Benj. Huger, Jr., Asst. Adj. General.

DUBLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual dinner of the Dublin Typographical Society took place on Saturday, at the Angel Hotel, Inniquay. About one hundred members sat down to an excellent dinner, supplied by Mr. Bergin's best style. Ample justice having been done to the good things provided, a number of toasts were given and eloquently responded to. "The Newspapers Press and prosperity to it," was received with all honours, and spoken to with much ability. A high eulogium was passed on the proprietors, to whose enterprise and public spirit the speaker said, the Press was deeply indebted. "The Legitimate Bookhouse employees" was next given, and ably spoken to by a member of that branch of the profession. Mr. C. Ross, the Secretary, responded to the toast of "The Dublin Typographical Society," in a speech replete with interesting and needful and useful information. On the whole, a more pleasant & agreeable evening than the company enjoyed could scarcely have been spent, and we congratulate the promoters and stewards of the reunion on having so successfully carried out what tends so much to sustain good-fellowship among the members of the society, while at the same time they agreeably testified to the happy good feeling existing between employer and employed.

Lamentable condition of Fray Bentos.

Arbitrary measures.

Fray Bentos, July 12th 1862.

Have been and are still making rapid progress, our new community has shown his teeth, every thing is turned upside down: in two short months, this laborious and thriving town has been turned into a vagabond gambling place, so when and where you will, you will see Card playing, the Faro, Boc'ts, dice. And above all the playing at Ball; we will admit that Ball playing is a manly exercise giving vigour and agility to the players, but when this is converted into a thieving money gambling affair, it ought to be restrained; you may go in the morning or in the afternoon and you will see at times one hundred, or more, playing or betting on the players. And who are the players? in his short absence you will see the commissary of Police the most prominent in betting as well as playing; showing what we suppose he considers one of the best examples. On the 19th June last, the youngest son of Mr. James Oliver about 18 or 19 years of age (oriental) was put in prison for defending himself like a man; in his own house as we may say.

The next morning the Cap. of the Port ordered both Oliver and his adversary to be liberated; but the Commissary of Police did not obey this order; the next day Espula was set at liberty, but Oliver was kept in prison 7 days. However Oliver might have got out of jail by giving half an ounce, which the old father would not give and we have heard him say; that, the commissary was only obeying the order he had, and as to money to gamble with, he had none.

Another case.

Dr. George Cuff an old English Gentleman one of the survivors of the earthquake at the city of Mendoza, the first medicel man that ever arrived here and the only one that had any medicine, and well esteemed by the majority of the town; however; the Commissary got another Doctor from Gualeguaychu and part of the town subscribed a monthly unintonence an apothecary also arrived from Gualeguaychu, then Dr. Cuff was suspended by the Comisary on the plea that he had not passed the Board of health at Montevideo; in the mean time Dr. Giles goes to Gualeguaychu without leave of absence and was away ten days, one of his patients dying during his absence and another two days after his arrival, more through negligence than anything else. Dr. Cuff was called for and attended, on the profitless responsibility of paying the fine of 20 $; Dr. Giles having returned, the Commissary put a stop to this, also ordering the Apothecary to receive none of Dr. Cuff's receipts. This set the whole town a murmuring and several of the neighbours retired their subscription, this was not admitted by the Commissary, making it an obligatory affair. I am informed also that neither Dr. Giles nor the Apothecary said have their credentials from the Substyrboard of Montevideo, we in this respect they are all three alike.

P. P.

LOCAL EVENTS.

CORDOVA FLOUR.—We translate the following from the *Diario*, and beg to call the attention of our Government to it as a subject of great importance.

"The Commercial firm of Messrs. Frageiro has exhibited these days a cargo of Cordova flour of such superior quality that in twithstanding the dullness of this article in the market it has been in great demand and easily disposed of.

"The opinions of intelligent people are in part of accord that this Cordova flour is far superior to the North American, which hitherto has carried off a strong competition against that of Mendoza.

"Millers on the slope of the Andes should take notice of this important fact; we are informed the superiority of Cordova flour does not consist in the manufacture but in the quality of the wheat sown in sandy soils."

NEW MARKET.—The Mercado de Comercio is to be inaugurated on Saturday at mid day. Entrance free to the public.

AUCTIONS.—To-day, Billinghurst, Independencia 158; Arrieta, Defensa 74, furniture and books; Silva, Rivadavia 369, furniture and jewellery; Soto, Suipacha 333, groceries and spirits; Nazar, Victoria 154, groceries; Ballin and Plowes, Victoria 202, dry goods; Silva, at Moron, dry goods and groceries; Leroy, corner of Lima and Rivadavia, dry goods; Agote and Imbert Tacuari 3, dry goods.

THE REMAINS OF LAVALLE.—The government has altered the petition of the relatives of the late Gen. Viee Roy to the effect that his remains shall belong to them, instead of being taken to Spain.

An unforeseen difficulty now arises; there are five bodies interred in the same grave of which four are to be sent to Spain and we think they will find themselves puzzled to decide which is which.

FALSE REPORT.—Our evening colemporar states that Mons. Alsieri and her husband, the Envoy of Rio Janeiro, have gone to Europe. We take the responsibility of stating that this is an egregious blunder first, because the air contradicts it spinster, and secondly that she purposes returning to Buenos Ayres, when the "shows" of Montevideo shall have terminated.

On Change.

July 23, 1863.

Ounces opened at 411 1/2 and closed at 412 sales: under the average amount.

Business at the plazas has been rather active today and we notice the following sales: 2000 arrobes mestico wool @ $4; 1800 do do $ 78; 2000 camp hides, with one pound tare, $ 128; 400 do with do, $ 120; 1300 do without tare, $ 116

A sale at american hides took place to day, at the price of the last one; 3000 hides averaging 21 the weight at 40 rls.

Saladero produce sold as follows: 500 novillo salted hides at 49 rls, and 100 English tons bone-ash at 11 patacones.

We know of no transactions in provincial produce or freights.

The cargo of goods per *Jane Francis* from Cardiff, now in Montevideo was sold at 11 2/3 patacons, on board, at 4 months date.

The manager of the Exchange is preparing a board which will exhibit every day the prices current of produce, &c.

The cargo of sugar per Paquete de Tarragona, from Havana, sold on board at 16 rls for white, 16 3/4 for quebrasho, and 14 for terciado

ARRIVALS AND IMPORTS.

July 22

Span. brig Tarragona, 354, Guandioto from Havana to Llavallol with 1,060 boxs sugar, 10 pp. cañn.

Brit. barque Arethusa, from Uruguay with cargo for England.

23.

Ital. barque Giuseppe from Cadiz to Piaggio bros. with salt.

CLEARED.

July 19.

London, Amer. schooner "Genu" (U. A. Green) with 200 salted and 3772 dry cow-hides, 2,400 dry horse do., 460 pp. tallows, 125 bales wool, 114 do. sheepskins, 43 do. nutria, 138 do. horsehair, 290 pgs do., 30,000 shin-bones.

New-York, Amer. barque Hebron, (H. A. Green) with 14,564 dry cow and 100 do horse hides, 338 bales wool, 44 do. calf-skins, 31 do. nutria, 6 do. feathers.

Antwerp, Oriental barque "Goledoma" (Sagory) with 1,402 dry cow and 150 do. horse hides, 25,000 bones, 41 bales sheep-skins, 2 do. horse hair, 271 do. wool.

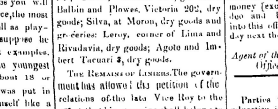
SAILINGS AND EXPORTS.

July 22

New York, Amer. pilotboat Sidney Price.

23.

Colonia, Nat. Cangrazia.



NOTICE

In consequence of the day before the departure of the Packet *Murray* falling on a Sunday, paid correspondence for money [excepting that for Montevideo and Brazil] must be delivered at this office by 7 P. M. on Saturday next the 26th Instant.

FRANK PARISH.
Agent of the General Post-Office—London.

Notice.

Parties in Montevideo, wishing to advertise in the "Standard," will please arrange with Mr W. Cromwell, our agent in that city.—*Standard* office, July 23d, 62.

Tremendous Sacrifice!

Havana Cigars at a mere song.

Paper copies by the million.

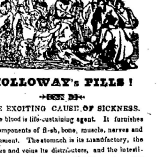
The greatest bargain of the day, with or without cigars, to be sold this week. Well known cigar shop "Flor Havana", corner of Piedad and San Martin the best locality in town.

This establishment is well known throughout the city and is to be disposed of now on easy terms as the owner is going to Europe.

For particulars apply at the cigar shop in question where every information will be given.

HEALTH & CHEERFULNESS.

Philosophy and Fact!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

—SEE HERE—

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is life-containing agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerves and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the arteries and veins its distributers, and the intestines the channels through which the waste matter rejected in its production, is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating both the secretions and the excretions.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Douloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices: 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box

****There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.**

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Printing Paper for Sale

On Sale at "Standard," Office Printing Paper, of the same size as the "Tribune."

FOR NEW-YORK.

The fine clipper A 1 American Ship GEORGE TURNER.

is now receiving cargo, and having the greater part already engaged, guarantees to sail positively within twenty five days from date.

Has very superior accomodations for cabin passengers.

For particulars enquire of the consignees, D. H. DUNN and Co, or to H. J. POWELL and Co, brokers, Buenos Aires, July 23th 1863.

EXCHANGE.

Tate's Modern Cambist or Manual of foreign exchanges, weights and measures, (2nd edition 1862; Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, 1861.

At G. H. Mackern's,
24 Calle San Martin.

WANTED AN AGENT.

Wanted an agent and correspondent in San Juan per advt in Valparaiso, for this paper, for further particulars apply by letter at the Standard office Buenos Aires, calle Belgrano, 72 and 74.

ON SALE.

One league of land in la Guardia del Monte, 2 leagu s in the Pilar, one league in Fortin de Areco, to let a number of puestos.—Inquiries, &c.

WANTED.

A Steady woman for the work of a very small family. One a woman and her daughter would suit as well.

Calle 25 de Mayo 171 1½.

ON SALE.

Just received a choice parcel of Yorkshire hams, H. Hastings.

78 Defensa.

Doubloons.

July 23 d

Doubloons sold	9,755
Opening price	411½
Various dates	411 410½
Saturday 26th July	410 411½
At intervals	397 411½
Closing price	412

Houses and Lands for Sale.

Veronesis, 16 rooms, 3 patios, 13 varas front by 70 back
Cangallo, 12 rooms, 2 patios, yard, etc, 18 1/2 vrs by 50
San Martin, 9 rooms, 2 patios, garden, 11 1/2 vrs by 70
Mojico, 16 rooms, 2 pat'os, etc, 27 vrs by 70
Victoria, 7 rooms, 2 patios, yard—15 vrs by 50
Peru, 13 rooms, 3 patios, yard—15 vrs by 50
Reconquista, 9 rooms, 2 patios and garden—9 vrs by 50
Piedad, 9 rooms, 2 patios and yard—9 vrs by 22
Potosi, 15 rooms and one patio—20 vrs by 62
Piedad, 9 rooms, 1 patio by 17 1/2
Cangallo, 14 rooms by 22
Parque, 11 rooms, 4 patios and 2 stables—17 1/2 vrs by 25
Esmeralda, 4 rooms—8 vrs by 17 1/2
Do, 5 rooms, 6 vrs by 17 1/2
Do, 6 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25 1/2
Esmeralda, 5 rooms and 2 patios—8 1/2 vrs by 25
Mexico, 14 rooms, 3 patios and garden, 19 vrs by 70
Once de Setiembre, one house in front—8 vrs by 50
Potosi, 7 rooms and one patio—31 vrs by 21
Defensa, shop and dwelling—8 vrs—14 1/2 vrs by 25
Temple, a large shop or store, with yard and cellar, 8 rooms and all necessary offices
Parana, counter shop, with dwelling—14 vrs by 61
Temple, 9 rooms, 3 patios, yard, etc—8½ vrs by 60
Hipolito, 6 rooms—8 1/2 vrs by 7 1/2
Victoria, building ground—14 1/2 vrs by 42
Alsina, building ground, 8 1/2 vrs by 62
Brasil, building ground, 17 1/2 vrs by 60
A piece of land, with a rancho, near Barracas bridge, 25 vrs by 50
Lima with 3 ranchos, near railway station at Moron
Land for sale, to the south, from our league to the south of a league
Several sou-es, and one on the furnished and unfurnished

Apply to
DAVIS and CO,
House and Land Agents,
Calle 25 de Mayo, No 67.

NOTICE.

301—San Martin—321

Near the San Fernando Railway.

The un ersigned begs to inform the friends and patrons that he has opened the above house as a boarding and lodging house and he will use his best efforts to give satisfaction to all who patronize him.

C. Sears,
Proprietor.
8—1m.

MUSIC LESSONS.

An English lady, long resident in this country, is desirous of giving lessons in the Piano, at her residence, [illegible]

[illegible]

CASTILLO AREGO PORTEÑO.

[illegible]

JUST PUBLISHED.

A most interesting [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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